

PROPERTY OF  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
RECEIVED AUG 2 1946

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XV, NUMBER 45

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 5, 1946



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS in London have withstood war and a drastic change of government in recent years. Democratic processes, symbolized by these buildings, are dear to British hearts.

## Britain's Year of Socialism

**Reconversion and Nationalization of Industry Are Well Under Way, but Food and Foreign Relations Still Harass Attlee's Labor Government**

A YEAR ago last week, a newly elected British House of Commons gathered in London's historic, bomb-scarred Parliament buildings. It was a dramatic moment, for the people's ballots had brought a new party to power and the expectation of great changes was in the air.

Of course, there is always some shift in national policy when a nation's government changes hands. But at the beginning of August, 1945, Britain looked ahead to something more than a mere variation of the old patterns. Her new Labor government was pledged to a far-reaching change—the transition from a free enterprise system to socialism.

Today the British people are taking stock of their progress after a year of Labor leadership. Naturally, the observer's point of view has a great deal to do with how good the record looks. Diehard conservatives still paint a black picture of life under socialism. Convinced liberals, on the other hand, see the British experiment as upholding faith in socialism.

To form a disinterested judgment, one must, first of all, measure Prime Minister Attlee and his cabinet by their own standards. Did they do what they were trying to do? Beyond this, one must take into account what they had to work with and the problems and handicaps they confronted.

At home, the chief goal of the Labor Party was to introduce socialism and at the same time to steer the nation safely through the difficulties of reconverting to peacetime ways. The Party's pre-election platform promised that all key industries would be brought under government control. In addition, it promised full employment, new housing, better education and social services, farming improvements,

and real safeguards against inflation.

British advocates of socialism have always had "gradualism" as their watchword. They believe in moving toward their goals in a democratic, orderly fashion so as to avoid the injustices and cruelties which go with violent change. For this reason, the Laborite plan for nationalizing British industry was a cautious one.

The Party aimed to take over only a small segment of the nation's business at first. At the top of the list were certain basic industries like coal. With these at its command, the government would be able to control many other industries indirectly by

regulating the flow of vital supplies.

Party planners decided to leave certain other big industries untouched for a time. As they saw it, large, tightly knit industries—aluminum, for example—could be temporarily directed by the government without a change of ownership. Small business might continue in private hands. All in all, plans called for the early nationalization of not more than one-fifth of British industry.

Revolutionary socialists believe in simply seizing the industries they want to nationalize. Britain's Laborites see this as both unfair and unnecessary.

(Concluded on page 2)

## Nation Extends Aid to Veteran

**New Federal Benefits Help to Ease Readjustment Period For Returning Soldiers**

IF every veteran of World War II habitually wore the little gilt emblem given him at the time of his separation from the service, we should have a better idea of the size of our army of veterans and the magnitude of the problem they represent. It is difficult to realize that our former soldiers and sailors number more than 12,500,000—almost one-tenth of the entire population and one-fifth of our labor force.

The return of this enormous group into the civilian population from which it came was made more difficult by the speed of its demobilization. After V-J Day the people at home called loudly for the return of the men in uniform, and their demands—amplified in Congress—resulted in the most rapid demobilization the world has ever seen. Troopships, freighters, and aircraft carriers plied back and forth across both oceans as fast as the vessels could be turned around, and from the separation centers there began to pour forth endless streams of men and women who were suddenly civilians again.

What has our government done for all these returned veterans? What measures has it taken to ease their adjustment to civil life and make up to them, at least in part, for their sacrifices in leaving jobs and homes to serve in the armed forces? The full answer to these questions will be long delayed, for only time can tell to what extent the nation may succeed in helping its veterans. All we can do at

(Concluded on page 6)

## To Him That Hath

By Walter E. Myer

TRAVELERS in uncivilized lands, it is said, are often surprised at the difference of the natives to the most complicated products of modern inventive genius. A savage may be greatly impressed by some simple gewgaw, and may pay no attention to a radio set or an automobile. A scientist may stand in awe before an intricate mechanism that the child of nature casts aside without a thought. But that is, after all, not so strange. The scientist sees the significance of the thing; the savage does not.

Similarly, an engineer spends hours admiring a huge dynamo which most of us pass by with an uncomprehending glance. One individual picks up a newspaper, lazily turns the page and lays it down, untouched, uninterested. Another reads the same page and feels a stir of interest, a pulsing of energy, a flash of enthusiasm, because he has learned the significance of the subjects discussed; he is able to fit the day's developments into the mosaic of history.

As we acquire true education we learn the significance of more and more of the incidents which make up our days. But an imagination fit to dispel the tedium of life is not a free gift of nature. It is a composite of qualities which most of us may acquire. The first step is to broaden the experience. The greater the number of people one meets, the more one reads, the more one studies history, economics, government, literature, science, the more he will see in the objects, the people, the events which come into view; the more meaning, the more color, the more interest there will be in life.

We frequently complain of the dullness of our surroundings, and at times they may, indeed, be drab and dispiriting. But only rarely is one placed in an environment wholly devoid of interest and attractiveness. In our usual daily rounds we come upon enough beauty to inspire an artist; we observe enough of the dramatic to set fire to the tongue of an orator or to stir the heart of a poet. If we are unmoved it is because we lack

the qualities of mind or soul which animate the orator or the poet or the artist.

Education, then, is a cumulative process. It is hard to get a start, for at first we are traveling in an unknown land. A study recently undertaken may be unpleasant, but as detail after detail is mastered, new ideas are seen to fit into the old pattern and interest develops. The more we enjoy of things intellectual, the more developed our taste for them becomes. The more complete our education, the greater is our capacity for enjoyment. We study the arts and sciences in order that, having much, we may acquire even more of those joys and satisfactions which are fruits of the cultured life. With each addition to our knowledge, with each exploration of new vistas, we therefore increase our capacity to extract pleasure from living and learning.

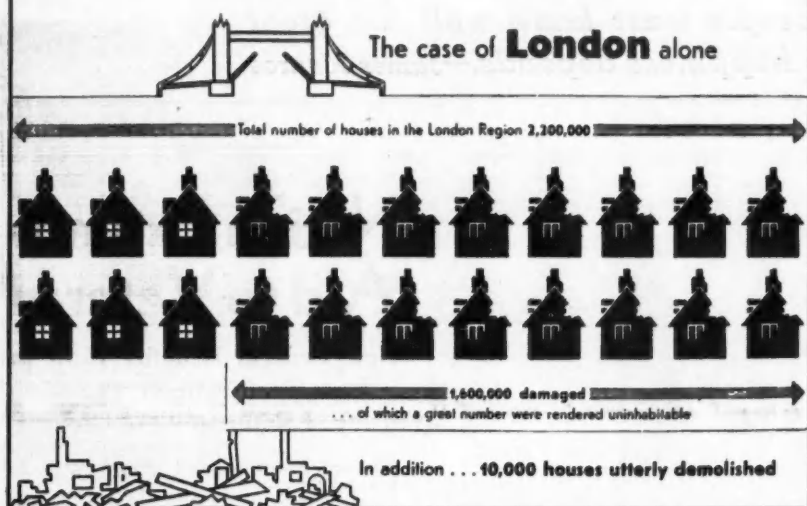


Walter E. Myer



### SHORTAGE OF HOUSES

Britain's total mobilisation of manpower for war, the destruction of houses by enemy action, and the virtual cessation of construction during the war have created a serious post-war problem



HOUSING is a serious problem in London. During the war no houses were built, but many were destroyed

## Is Socialism Succeeding?

(Concluded from page 1)

Their strategy is to pay the industrialists for the property they forfeit.

Leaders of the Party worked out a compensation scheme in advance. A tribunal of two Supreme Court judges and one accountant was to study each industry to be nationalized. Taking into account both the resources of the industry and what it might earn if left independent, they would decide how much the government should pay.

Once an industry became government property, it would be run on business lines. The government would appoint its directors and lay down broad lines of policy; otherwise the industry would go on much as it had under private management.

In the year since it received the go-ahead signal from the voters, the Labor Party has made considerable progress toward these goals. The Bank of England, financial nerve center for the whole British Commonwealth, has been nationalized and so has the coal industry. Civil aviation is becoming a government concern. The iron and steel industries are now in the process of nationalization and the communications industry is also on the way to public ownership.

These achievements are the more impressive because they have kept to the course charted by the Laborite planners and no upheavals have followed in their wake. It is, of course, too soon to tell how efficient the government will be in running its newly acquired enterprises. Undoubtedly some difficulties will crop up, for the government has inherited many serious problems from private business. The steel industry, for example, needs to be modernized in both its equipment and its methods if it is to produce efficiently.

The Labor government's record elsewhere on the home front has been mixed. It has run into difficulties in its food and housing programs; at the same time it can point to important accomplishments in other directions.

Food is probably the hardest of all the problems Prime Minister Attlee and his colleagues faced when they came to power. The British people, worn by years of "austerity" diets, were clamoring for meat, eggs, fruits—all the foods they had missed during

the war. But Britain is not able to produce all the food her people need. Furthermore, she has had the responsibility of helping to relieve outright famine in other countries. With food supplies low all over the world, the problem seemed almost insurmountable.

The Labor government has tried to fill the gap between Britain's food output and her requirements by restoring foreign trade. Heroic strides have been made in this direction—on some types of goods British exporters are selling as much as 75 per cent more than they did in 1938. Yet the food situation remains dreary. The government's recent decision to ration bread stirred widespread dissatisfaction.

#### Sacrificing for Trade

Also, there are penalties involved in the drive for trade. British production is not yet high enough to supply demands from abroad and meet home needs as well. If Britain is to win back her position as a great trading nation, her people must endure austerity living for a while longer. They must see fine woollens and cottons loaded on outward bound ships while they patch their shabby, rationed clothes for another year. They must do without new tools, new automobiles—all manner of needed commodities—so that the first peacetime output of their factories may guarantee their future place in the world's markets.

On the brighter side of the picture, however, are the government's achievements in education and social services. The new British National Health Service, providing medical care for all citizens, is the best in any country. Workmen's compensation benefits have been stepped up. Other social security benefits have also been increased. There are new old-age benefits, new programs for mothers, widows, and the handicapped—indeed, a good share of the guarantees called for in Sir William Beveridge's "cradle to the grave" social security plan have already been realized.

The government has taken important steps to place education within reach of every Briton, no matter what his income. Fees in high schools and technical schools of all kinds have

been dropped for those who cannot afford them. Universities and other schools have been given large scholarship funds to finance the training of poor but able students. Finally, the minimum age for leaving school is being raised from 14 to 15.

The Laborites have also succeeded in dealing with most of Britain's reconversion problems. The demobilization of the armed forces has gone ahead smoothly; by the end of this year, the Army and Navy will be down to 1939 size. Prices and wages have been kept in balance so that there has been no serious inflation. In most industries, production of peacetime goods is already well started. Unemployment has been held down to the point where no more than two per cent of the working population are in need of jobs.

The Labor Party victory last year promised as many changes in the conduct of foreign affairs as domestic. Laborites had long condemned British imperialism and sympathized with the independence movements in countries like India. They were pledged to loosen the ties of empire so that all Britain's overseas possessions could move toward self government.

In India, the Labor government went ahead quickly with plans for releasing what once was "the brightest jewel in the British crown" from the empire entirely. Plans were offered for governing the country while the Indians framed a new constitution for themselves. For some time, the differing aims of the Moslem League and the Congress Party stood in the way. Now, however, both have agreed to cooperate in drawing up a new Indian constitution. The Congress Party still objects to the idea of a temporary government which would give virtual independence to Indian states controlled by the Moslem League, but negotiations are still going on over the issue.

In Egypt, the Labor government is living up to past promises that troops would withdraw at the end of the war. Garrison by garrison, the British forces are leaving. Egypt, in return, has agreed to a military alliance with Britain for the protection of the Suez Canal. There will be a defense committee of military officials somewhat like the one maintained by Canada and the United States.

The biggest remaining problem for

Britain's Foreign Office is Palestine. Here the old enmity of Jews and Arabs has reached white heat, as riots, bombings, and demonstrations testify. The Jews are pressing to have refugees from Europe admitted to the country; the Arabs are protesting the idea with equal fury.

The Laborites would like to reach a compromise. Foreign Secretary Bevin does not want Palestine to become a wholly Jewish state but he does believe limited numbers of Jews should be admitted to the country.

#### Dangerous Alternatives

For a Briton of any political party the situation would be charged with danger. If Britain leaves Palestine to solve its own problems, there is a strong possibility that the country may fall under Russian domination. If she supports the demands of the Jews, there is danger of inflaming the whole Arab world to open hostilities. If she sides with the Arabs completely, there will be protests from Jews and those who sympathize with their wartime sufferings. Britain's difficulties are complicated further by the fact that the United States has not offered much help in solving the problem.

Finally, the Labor Party came to power committed to international co-operation. Plunged into the midst of the great power rivalries which followed the war, Laborite ministers have generally stood with France and the United States and against Russia. Foreign Secretary Bevin has been criticized for antagonizing Russia in some quarters; for giving way before her in others. The Laborites have managed to maintain good relations with the United States throughout their time in office. Not all Americans approve of their socialistic program and as a result the American loan to Britain was delayed by a long congressional tug of war. Now that the loan has been passed, however, Anglo-American friendship seems solidly based.

Both at home and abroad, the Labor Party has hard times ahead. It is not easy to change a nation's economic system, especially when the nation is impoverished after years of war. Nor is it easy to chart a steady course through the troubled waters of international relations today. But it seems that Britain believes Prime Minister Attlee and his party can do it.



POSTWAR RECOVERY in Britain depends upon her ability to manufacture goods for export. Her Morris automobile will compete with other light cars in many world markets.



# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## "Storm over the Andes," editorial comment, Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The weird and bloody drama being enacted in La Paz, the mountain capital of Bolivia, is merely the latest in a long series of Latin American revolutions. Bolivian revolutionists—mainly professors, students, and labor union members—announce that all civil liberties will be restored and the dictatorial practices of President Villarroel, whom they killed and hanged to a lamppost, will be ended.

Probably one element in the violent overthrow of the Villarroel regime is the large body of tin miners who have been heavily oppressed. Most of the miners are illiterate and have



PHILIP D. GENDREAU PHOTO  
MANY INDIANS in Bolivia live in homes like these. The new government may take steps to help them.

had no effective way of protesting their treatment.

The Villarroel administration made some progressive moves in the direction of freer foreign trade, but it functioned in the good old tradition of South American dictatorship. Some of its key people were suspected of close collaboration with the Nazis. The new administration in Bolivia may bring more freedom and democracy to that land, and it may mean more cordial relations between La Paz and Washington. Even though we recognized the Villarroel regime in 1944, between our government and Bolivia relations have not been cordial. The ousting of this totalitarian government should bring the two nations into better understanding.

## "Cold in the Highway," by Reginald L. Wood, Washington Post.

Tourists in Washington, Buenos Aires, or San Francisco can soon crank up their cars and drive more than 11,000 miles over all-weather roads linking the Americas. The Pan-American Highway, after 20 years of dreams, planning, and work, is nearing completion.

Tourist gold paves the road. The Mexican Tourist Department estimates that the 3,000 automobiles which cross the international boundary each month are bringing 50 million dollars into Mexico each year. Now most of the traffic from the north stops at Mexico City. Other countries of Latin America, anticipating the day when the highway will bring tourist trade within their borders, have sent officials to Mexico City to learn how to get a portion of the gold that rides

into Latin America on rubber tires.

Biggest money, though, will change hands when the Pan-American Highway eventually leads to the construction of many farm-to-market roads. These adjoining roads will become arteries of trade to carry farm produce to the cities and city-made articles to the farms. The new highway should bring greater economic interdependence to Latin American workers.

So far Mexico has completed about 1,200 miles of the highway. From Oaxaco to Guatemala the highway dwindles to a mere trail. Honduras, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Panama all have work to do to make the highway usable in their countries. Engineers think it will take several years to link Panama with Colombia, a distance of 200 miles through wild jungles. Colombia already has good all-weather roads for the highway.

## "Matching the Mounties," editorial comment, Sioux City (Iowa) Journal-Tribune.

Canada's Northwest Mounted Police have been the subject of several moving pictures and the idols of thousands of people as a result of their slogan, "They Get Their Man."

In our own country we also have a superman organization that gets its man. The F.B.I. made 12,000 convictions last year—19 for kidnapping, 80 for extortion, 53 for bank robberies, 730 for illegal wearing of a uniform, 245 for impersonations, and 12 for sabotage, as well as many others. It collected almost 70 million dollars in fines. The score of convictions on all cases brought to trial was 97.3 percent.

The high percentage of convictions shows that the F.B.I. did not seek a conviction until it had ample evidence. That record comes pretty close to matching the best the mounties can offer.

## "Television on the Way," editorial comment, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Color television has planted a question mark in some people's thinking. Is it foolish to install black-and-white television equipment now instead of waiting until full-color sight-and-sound broadcasts can be given? Should we hold up one good thing in hope for something better in the future?

Color television's advantages, in



GENERAL MOTORS  
TELEVISION in black and white is making progress, while scientists explore the possibilities of broadcasting in color

eye appeal to spectators and advertisers, are offset by serious faults. Color is not now part of the televised image, but is added to the picture with a rotating color wheel. This produces dim images with fuzzy edges. Usually they require a dark room to be seen at all. Color equipment is costly, and not as many people can afford color television as black-and-white.

The main consideration, though, is that black-and-white is ready to go. Enthusiastic spectators in four cities of the Louis-Conn fight have endorsed this. Use of color is at least three years off by admission of its champions. Meanwhile, science is working on an electronic color system, which might some day assure direct reception of color scenes instead of the mechanical application of color.

What would have become of motion pictures if they had waited for the perfection of technicolor? Even now technicolor is not completely satisfactory. We might still be waiting. It is contrary to our usual methods to hold up progress for lack of perfection. We have discovered that use suggests gradual improvement. We might expect the same results in television.

## "Soviet Production Up," by Sara Lamport, New York Herald-Tribune.

Russian consumers will find this year that they can buy some products they haven't seen for sale since 1940. Russia eliminated production of civilian goods during the war, but she

will soon make shoes, garments, houses, leather, textiles, glassware, and other items again.

The fourth five-year plan, which was recently announced, includes the end of rationing in 1946-47. Rationing will taper off gradually as the new goods reach the market.

One of the greatest demands is for shoes and stockings. This year the Soviets will turn out 15 million more pairs than they made last year. "Dressy shoes with vulcanized rubber soles" will appear. Soccer and hockey players through the U.S.S.R., and mountain climbers in the Caucasus, will have the novelty of sport shoes. The German-leveled Vitebsk hosiery mill is again operating and should yield 5 million pairs of hose.

All indications are that the U.S.S.R. plans to improve its standard of living as fast as possible.

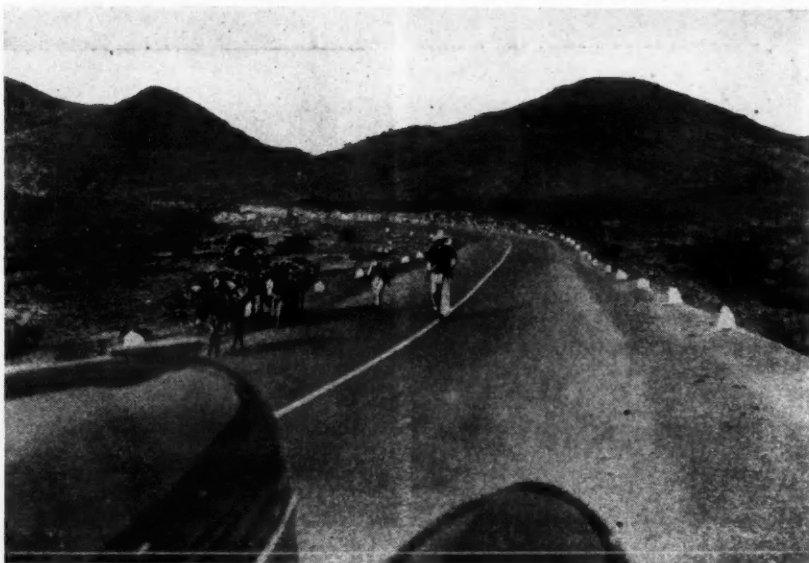
## "Repression in Guam," editorial comment, Chicago Sun.

We have been congratulating ourselves on granting independence to the Philippines. At the same time it would be well for us to pay attention to the requests of the natives of Guam.

Since 1898 Guam has been under the flag of the United States. The island is ruled wholly by our Navy. Its people have never had the protection of our Constitution. The naval governor makes laws from which there is no appeal; Navy-established courts are final. Although we have encouraged democratic education, our actions have often been undemocratic. Not one Guamanian was convicted of disloyalty to the United States during three long years of Japanese occupation, but many have since been removed from their homes and farmlands by Navy order.

Some of the rules seem unreasonable. One Navy executive order prohibits whistling in the vicinity of the governor's "palace." The native Chamorro language is forbidden in schools and government. Guamanian workers are subjected to unfair wage discrimination.

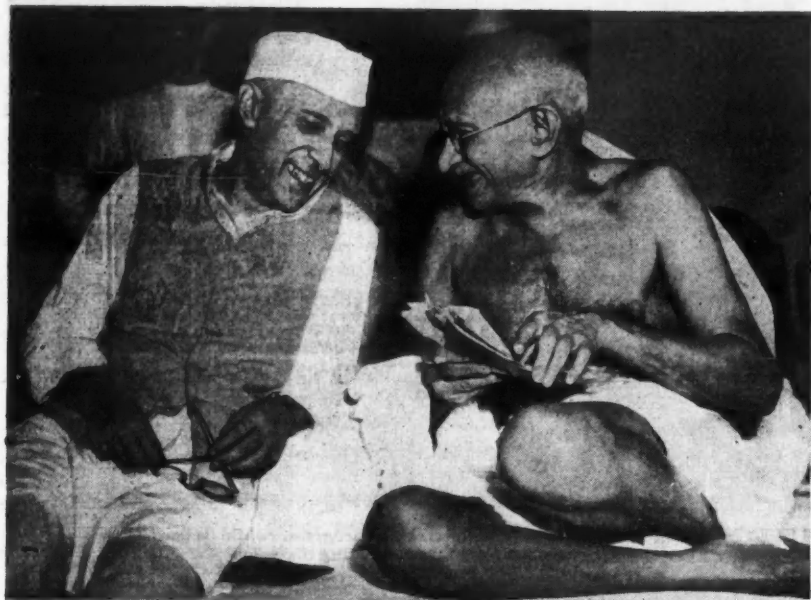
Guam's people are not asking for independence. They respect American ideals and principles and want them established in all American Pacific islands. They want American citizenship and a civil form of government. Shouldn't they be granted these things?



ACME  
THE PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY is valuable to the Latin American countries



# The Story of the Week



**TWO HINDU LEADERS** in India, Pandit Nehru (left) and Mohandas Gandhi seem to be enjoying themselves. Nevertheless their country is still unsettled. While delegates are being elected to draw up a constitution for India, the Congress Party, which Nehru and Gandhi represent, and the Moslem League are battling, each to increase its own power.

## Terror in Palestine

Terrorist acts in Jerusalem recently have made more urgent the work of British and American experts who are meeting in London. This group of men, authorities on the Middle East, has been looking for an answer to the difficult question, "Should Palestine be an Arab or a Jewish state?" Recently it reported a partial answer.

The committee suggests that Palestine be divided into three zones: one for the Arabs, one for the Jews, and one to be administered by a central government. The central government, according to the committee, is to be controlled by the British, and it is to have the principal authority over the Jewish and Arab zones.

Neither the Arabs nor the Jews in Palestine were pleased with these proposals. Each group still wants Palestine for itself. Public opinion throughout the world, and in Palestine itself, was shocked, however, when bombs were exploded in Jerusalem by Jewish extremists, killing or wounding more than 100 persons. Out of this shock has come the conclusion that the Palestinian question cannot be put off any longer. World opinion seems also to have concluded that the Jew and the Arab cannot continue to live in a unified Palestine.

Another Palestinian problem, that of the migration of displaced Jews from Europe to the Holy Land, has been postponed by both the bombing in Jerusalem and the reported recommendations of the London committee. As long as violence is possible, neither Britain nor the United States will send refugees to Palestine. The London committee proposes that the question of immigration be settled after its plan for dividing Palestine has been carried out.

## Echoes of Revolt

Any South American revolution is likely to have its repercussions in other parts of the continent, and the results of the recent revolt in Bolivia (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, July 29, page 5) are being felt all the way from Ecuador to Argentina.

To the President of the latter country, ambitious Juan Peron, the Bolivian revolution came as a definite setback in his scheme for dominating his four neighbors—Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile. Bolivians say that Peron made his first move in this direction in 1943 when, as the real power behind the Argentine government, he helped Major Gualberto Villarroel seize power in Bolivia. They feel that their overthrow of Villarroel has nipped Peron's plot in the bud.

As Argentine influence declines in Bolivia, that of Brazil begins to increase. In consequence, little Uruguay now feels more hopeful about resisting pressure from Peron, and the pro-Argentinian President of Paraguay has given up his dictatorship. In Ecuador, where liberal and radical parties have accused the government of fraud in the last election, there is some talk of following Bolivia's example.

## British Leaders

A year of service as Prime Minister of Great Britain has not added greatly to Clement Attlee's laurels nor has it detracted from his reputation. People think of him very much as they did when he took office. He is a quiet,

retiring, hard working man, devoted to his people, anxious to improve their living conditions. He has worked steadfastly on the program of placing basic industries under government ownership and of restoring a country badly torn by war. Little publicity or fanfare, however, has attended his efforts.

Mr. Attlee, unlike the great war leader, Winston Churchill, whom he replaced, is not a glamorous character. He is not a phrasemaker, does not capture the attention of the public, is not a man of commanding personality. He is liked and trusted by the people, despite the lack of qualities usually associated with popular leadership, because of the competent and methodical character of his administration.

The personality of the British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, contrasts sharply with that of the Prime Minister. In background and education the two men differ widely. Attlee came from a middle class family and was educated at Oxford. Bevin spent his early days in poverty, had little formal education, rose to a position of influence through his work with the labor movement.

The Foreign Secretary is a forceful man. He is not the suave diplomat of English tradition, expresses himself bluntly, sometimes explosively. While the quiet, unassuming Prime Minister breaks with the past in trying to establish socialistic reforms in the domestic life, the turbulent, colorful Foreign Secretary holds rather closely to traditional, conservative foreign policies.

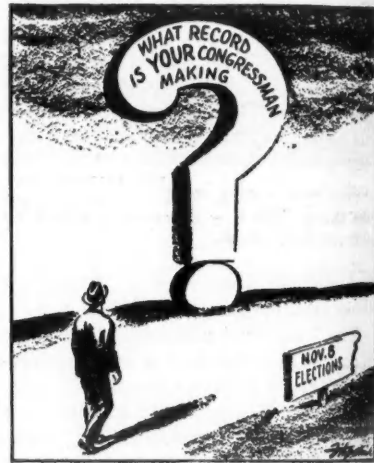
## Underwater Bomb

There is some reason to believe that the second Bikini bomb made more of an impression on the general public than the first one did. Perhaps this result can be laid to awed observers' descriptions of "the frightening moment when the entire lagoon churned into violence and the sea rose up to meet the sky." Or it may have been due chiefly to the heavy damage sustained by the target fleet—10 ships, including the battleship *Arkansas* and the tough old aircraft carrier *Saratoga*, sunk, and six additional vessels damaged. Then, too, many were impressed by the mention of radioactive spray falling in a deadly rain over a wide expanse of water.

But, terrible though the atomic menace is, it has not yet brought the nations into agreement as to how it should be controlled. The trouble is that any plan, to be effective, necessarily involves some surrender of a nation's freedom of action. Such surrender Russia has so far refused to make.

Within the United States considerably more progress has been made toward controlling the mighty atom. After seemingly endless discussion, Congress agreed to entrust an all-civilian, five-man commission—appointed by the President and approved by the Senate—with sole authority to manufacture materials of the kind used in the atomic bomb. The commission will acquire full rights to all atomic discoveries made in this country.

As a defense measure, the work of this civilian commission will be constantly under the observation of a military committee. The latter will appeal to the President whenever it feels that any action about to be taken by the commission might constitute a threat to our national security.



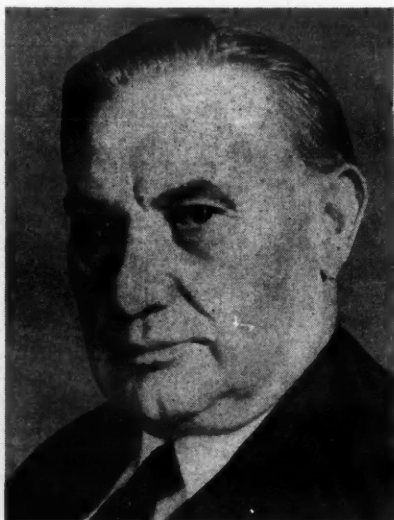
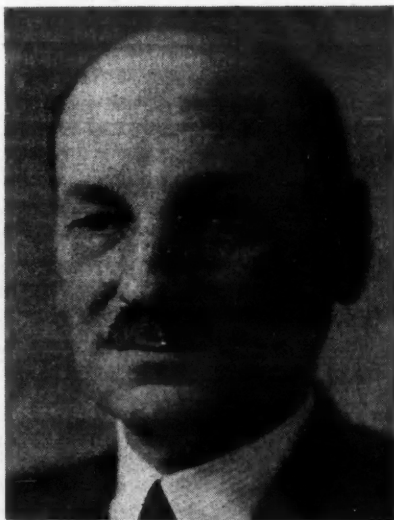
FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
Question before the public

## Senate Rules

Senate debate on the tidelands oil act (see article on page 7 of this paper) was snarled up for an hour recently because of what are termed the "anti-quated" Senate rules. Senator Wayne Morse (Republican, Oregon) has long wanted the Senate to vote on legislation prohibiting the poll tax as a qualification for voting. As the tidelands bill was being discussed, Mr. Morse saw a chance to get a vote on his anti-poll tax bill. He offered the bill as an amendment to the tidelands measure.

Immediately opponents of the anti-poll tax bill claimed that it was not related to the tidelands bill, and should be withdrawn. The president of the Senate, although he himself opposed the anti-poll tax legislation, replied that, according to the Senate rules an amendment need not be related to the main bill, and that Mr. Morse was within his rights.

Then, according to eye-witnesses of the scene, the opponents of the anti-poll tax law "slid smoothly into action." They asked for the floor and began a debate which could have developed into a filibuster. Another "parliamentary maneuver" finally put the proposed amendment aside, and



LEADERS of Britain's Socialist Government, Prime Minister Clement Attlee (left), and Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin



the Senate returned to the tidelands bill.

Meanwhile valuable time had been lost, and the incident had served only to show how some of the Senate rules tend to defeat the democratic process. Senator Morse himself said later that, while he was within his rights, he would be glad to help outlaw both the strategy he used and that used in filibusters. He is, in fact, the author of specific suggestions to improve the Senate rules.

## China and the U. S.

Each new effort in recent months to bring peace to China has failed. Officials of the Nationalist and Communist groups have often agreed to plans for peace, but the plans have been dropped almost as soon as they were completed.

The United States has been directly involved in these efforts. For many months General George Marshall, representing our government, has been in China, trying to help that nation avoid civil strife. Reports say now that General Marshall will soon return to give President Truman the details of his "fruitless mission." These same reports predict that "all-out" civil war may come to China within a month or two.

Against this background of discouragement and apprehension, Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, has appealed to the American people. In a letter directed specifically to the people of the United States, Madame Sun asks us to urge our government not to send arms and ammunition to China. Without American supplies, Madame Sun says, civil war in China is impossible. If such supplies are sent, she continues, China faces a "devastating conflict."

Madame Sun puts the blame for China's present unhappy condition upon "reactionaries" within the Nationalist Government. These reactionaries, she says, hope that civil war in China "will incite war between America and the U.S.S.R." so that the Chinese Communists may be crushed once and for all. A peaceful future for China, Madame Sun says, depends upon a freely elected Chinese government, including all elements of the population.

Madame Sun's words may influence our people and our government. Although she has not been politically



"GUARD AGAINST POLIO" is the advice of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. See note, Polio Season, on this page

active in recent years, Madame Sun is widely known in this country for her devotion both to China and to democratic ideals.

## Strategic Materials

Another war, if one should come, will not find the United States entirely without supplies of strategic materials—materials vitally needed for the armed forces and for industry. Our lack of these goods at the outbreak of World War II hampered us in getting our armies ready, and may have prolonged the fighting. Recently, however, a "Stockpiling Act" became law, and soon the federal government will begin to buy and store "strategic and critical materials."

In signing the bill, President Truman said that he approved its main provisions, but that he objected to the "Buy American" clause. This clause provides that only items produced or manufactured from materials originating in this country can be purchased for public use. President Truman says this provision will make the "stockpile" cost the taxpayer more, and that it works against the government's efforts to stimulate world trade by increasing American purchases abroad.

The President also said that the "Buy American" clause may force us to use up our natural resources too rapidly. It would be better, he feels, for us to buy foreign goods while we can, and then fall back on our own resources when necessary.

But not all strategic materials can be "bought American." We must import nickel, tin, crude rubber, tungsten, and other raw materials. Our supplies of the ores necessary for releasing atomic energy are limited. If our stockpile is to be of real value, we must depend on imports as well as on our own resources.

## Turkey Looks West

The Turkish Republic came into being in 1923, but until last month it had never had a free general election. Though its founder and President, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, introduced many western reforms, he felt

that the people were not ready for political democracy. So his People's Party was the only party permitted by law, and at election time it presented the voters with the one set of candidates it had chosen.

After Atatürk's death in 1938, his successor, Ismet İnönü, showed little interest in the democratization of the country. But seven years later, when the Russians overran eastern Europe and began to clamor for two Turkish border provinces and a share in the control of the Dardanelles, İnönü underwent a change of heart. Rather suddenly he began to take an interest in democracy of the British and American variety. He permitted the formation of opposition parties, and late last month he allowed the Turks to vote in their first true general election.

The result was an overwhelming victory for the People's Party, but a sizable group of seats in the National Assembly was won by the new Democratic Party, which is pledged to fight for more liberty and lower taxes. President İnönü, of course, is well satisfied with the outcome, for the Democratic Party will support him in resisting Russian demands, and in any event his party retains control

by a comfortable margin. But the important thing is that Turkey has made an impression on Britain and the United States which may incline them to help her if trouble with Russia should develop.

İnönü has not attempted to conceal his objectives. "We are a respected member of the UN," he said recently, "an unquestioned ally of Britain and a close friend of the United States."

## Polio Season

1946 does not appear to be an epidemic year for poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, but from now until well into the fall the number of polio cases will increase.

Although little is known of how the disease is carried from person to person, there are a few simple rules each of us can follow to avoid contracting polio ourselves. These rules have been put in diagram form, as shown in the chart on this page, by the Cook County (Chicago) Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. First of all, the Foundation warns, if polio is suspected: KEEP CALM, CALL A DOCTOR, KEEP THE VICTIM IN BED!

The illustration at the top left of the chart tells us the symptoms of polio: watch for symptoms of a common cold; watch for unexplained fever, a headache, or an upset stomach. The illustration at the top center urges us to avoid overexertion and extreme fatigue. The illustration at the top right suggests that we avoid sudden chilling, that we keep away from overcrowded beaches and swimming pools, and that we watch out for polluted water.

The picture at the bottom left suggests that we postpone operations on tonsils or adenoids, if operations are necessary, until late in the fall. The diagram at the bottom center urges that we be extremely careful to keep ourselves and our foods clean. And the drawing at the bottom right warns us to dispose of garbage promptly, and to clean out dirt that may attract flies and mosquitos.

Nothing will guarantee that we will not catch polio, but by following rules of good health and by avoiding crowded places, particularly crowded, unclean swimming pools, we will be in less danger of becoming infected.

## SMILES

Elderly Lady: "Isn't it wonderful how these filling station people know exactly where to set up a pump and get gas?"

★ ★ ★

Customer: "I don't like the looks of that haddock."

Fish Dealer: "Lady, if it's looks you're after, why don't you buy a goldfish?"

★ ★ ★

A lady gazed despairingly at the huckster's wagon, fingered some of the fruit, and then said, "Yes, they are not bad gooseberries, but they are very dirty."

"Dirty," came the indignant reply. "D'ye think I can wash 'em and part their hair in the middle for five cents a pound these times?"

★ ★ ★

"Your daughter says she asks only for pin money."

"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had two rubies and a star sapphire in it."



"Yes, sir! This is the highest octane gas we've had yet!"

"Does the foreman know the trench has fallen in?"

"Well, sir, we're diggin' him out to tell him."

★ ★ ★

Convict: "Be careful of these advertising slogans. I took the advice of one of them and got five years for doing so."

Friend: "Which one was that?"

Convict: "Make money at home."



WIND TUNNEL. Exacting tests of new airplanes will be made in this wind tunnel, recently built at Moffett Field, California, at a cost of \$3,750,000.



# "Reconverting" 12 Million War Veterans

(Concluded from page 1)

present is examine the program of the government and look for some indication as to how its plans are working out.

To begin with, the government is undertaking measures for the care of the sick, the disabled, and the families of men who lost their lives.

Veterans whose illness can be traced to their service are entitled to complete care in a Veterans Administration hospital. Those whose ailments are not service connected are accorded similar care if they cannot afford to pay for hospitalization. Pensions up to \$115 a month are granted for disabilities resulting from active service,



**REMARKABLE PROGRESS** has been made in helping disabled veterans. Here an automatic page-turning device assists a vet who has lost his hands.

and men who became totally disabled through some other cause may draw \$50 a month.

There are death benefits, too. The widow of a serviceman who died on active duty or from causes originating in that duty is paid \$50 a month with additional allowances for dependent children. Widows who have little on which to live are entitled to \$35 monthly even if the death of their husbands cannot be traced to the war.

## Total Aid Large

With the help of official statistics and a little imagination, it is possible to obtain some idea of what these provisions mean to a large part of our population. As the summer began, about 1,600,000 veterans of World War II were receiving pensions for partial or total disability. Some 20,000 were in hospitals, but since facilities were not as yet equal to the demand about 270 veterans with service-connected ailments were waiting for beds to become available, and 25,000 were seeking free hospitalization for illnesses not contracted in line of duty. To date, the death benefits paid are well up in the hundreds of millions, and about 200,000 dependents of deceased soldiers and sailors have received assistance.

But the aid our government extends to veterans of World War II goes far beyond the customary pensions and hospitalization. Under the terms of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the "GI Bill of Rights"), it has offered veterans help in finding jobs, securing homes, and completing their education. Two-fifths of the four billion dollars appropriated for the Veterans Administration in the year ending June 30, 1947, will be

spent for helping veterans in these new fields.

Since the overwhelming majority of veterans want jobs more than anything else, employment is the principal concern of the readjustment program. Luckily the gloomy prophecies about a postwar slump have not materialized to date, and this fact, together with the desire of so many veterans to return to school, can be credited with holding down unemployment. Nevertheless, the number of ex-servicemen without work is sufficiently large to give us some concern. By June 22, 1,800,000 veterans were receiving unemployment allowances, and General Omar Bradley, Veterans Administration head, was warning that unless new jobs continued to be created, four million veterans might be looking for work by autumn.

The unemployed ex-servicemen of 1946 are not paupers, by any means. Those who register at a public employment office as available for suitable work may receive a "readjustment allowance" of \$20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks. At the end of June such payments totaled about a billion dollars. Additional hundreds of millions had been distributed in the form of mustering-out pay and in compensation to officers for leave they had never taken. And recently Congress passed a bill appropriating three billion dollars to be used in paying former enlisted men for the furlough time they did not use while in the service.

Most servicemen went back to their old jobs or found new ones without any assistance, but state, local and federal agencies have been helping those who request aid. The most important single source of assistance is the United States Employment Service. We are told that the USES found jobs for 1,200,000 veterans between V-J Day and May 31, and that it can be credited with the placement of additional thousands indirectly.

The nation's method of reemploying its veterans has come in for some criticism, however. On May 28 the employment director of the Disabled American Veterans said, "Although 16 per cent of all registered non-veterans were placed into jobs by the U. S. Employment Service during April, only nine per cent of registered able-bodied veterans were so placed, and,

still worse, only four per cent of all registered handicapped veterans were placed." About the same time the National Urban League complained that Negro veterans were moving into peacetime jobs at a rate far behind that of white veterans.

Because at least a small fraction of former servicemen wish to have businesses of their own, the government is prepared to guarantee 50 per cent (up to a \$4,000 maximum) of any farm or business loan made to a veteran. Self-employed ex-servicemen whose net profit is less than \$100 are permitted to draw the difference from the government for a period not to exceed 10 months.

Next to jobs, the most important need of the former soldiers and sailors is homes. It has been estimated that 3,025,000 families, three-fourths of them the families of veterans, will be looking for places to live during the next two years.

## Housing Program

The main drive on the housing front is being made by the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, July 22, page 1). Its objective is the starting of 2,700,000 "low and moderate-cost" dwelling units by the end of 1947. Veterans have first chance at these dwellings, for none can be rented or sold to anyone except a veteran for 30 days after its completion.

The bad feature of this program is the fact that most veterans can't afford the houses. War Department surveys indicate that only 16 per cent of our veterans believe they can afford to pay more than \$50 monthly in rent or buy a house costing more than \$6,000. Yet only half of the units now planned will rent for less than \$60 and sell for less than \$6,500. And with costs rising as they are at present no one can guarantee that these "dividing-line" prices can be maintained.

One of the most interesting educational experiments of modern times was initiated when the GI Bill of Rights invited veterans to continue their education at government expense. The Veterans Administration is authorized to pay veterans' tuition fees in any amount up to \$500 a year for as many as four years. Full-time



**TECHNICAL TRAINING**, with considerable freedom for the student, has encouraged scores of veterans to continue their education.

students are granted an additional \$65 a month to help defray living expenses, and this amount is increased to \$90 if they have dependents.

No one had any idea that the response to this invitation would be as tremendous as it was. It seems probable that September will find 1,250,000 veterans enrolled in educational institutions of all types. The number is expected to rise next year and the year after, as well. General Bradley estimates that for the next five years veterans will account for about 75 per cent of the enrollment in men's colleges and for 30 to 50 per cent in coeducational colleges. Veterans studying at business, trade, or other schools below college level amount to 30 per cent of the total now accepting educational benefits.

Unfortunately our colleges and universities lack the capacity for meeting the unprecedented demand (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, July 22, page 8). Of the half million students who will be turned away for lack of room this fall, about 280,000 will be former servicemen. The government has therefore offered to help in the expansion of crowded institutions of learning. Unused army camps are to house thousands of students and their families, and empty barracks and Quonset huts will be moved to sites near campuses. Building materials have been released for the construction of additional classrooms and laboratories, and surplus government equipment is being donated, leased, or sold to colleges.

Some veterans wish vocational training which can best be obtained by practicing a trade, so the GI Bill provides funds, including living allowances, for apprenticeship and on-the-job-training. Approximately 150,000 men are now receiving such pay and allowances, but this part of the program is not universally approved. It is pointed out that on-the-job-training pay presents a particularly strong temptation to employers to use government money in keeping down their payrolls, and many feel that it should be discontinued for that reason. On the other hand, advocates of the arrangement hold that men who wish to learn a trade on the job have as much right to government assistance as anyone else, and they quote the Veterans Administration to the effect that the provisions for such training have been abused in very few cases.

In such matters, as in all other phases of the readjustment program, it will be some time before we can be sure we have all the facts needed for accurate judgment.



**QUONSET HUTS** have many uses. Here one serves as a study hall for students of the Rhode Island State College.



# Ownership of Tideland Wealth Brings Debate

*Congress Says It Belongs to States; but Supreme Court May Decide Issue*

MORE than a century ago a seafaring minister wrote a little volume entitled, "The Wonders of the Ocean." In it, he pondered, "What glittering riches, what heaps of gold, what stores of gems, there must be scattered in lavish profusion on the earth's lowest bed! What spoils from all climates, what works of art from all lands have been engulfed by the insatiable and reckless waves?"

The treasure about which he speculated has been discovered. Many hands are reaching out for the "glittering riches." Both Congress and the Supreme Court have been asked to determine who owns the sea and the earth under the sea. Who can claim the wealth of the ocean floor?

When Reverend Blake, the author, penned his little book, perhaps he was dreaming of the loot dropped by harassed pirates or storm-wrecked ships. How could he know, in 1845, that nature was providing marine minerals of great value in the continental shelf that underlies our coastal waters? That was not known until fifty years later, when a California oil prospector stuck mechanical fingers into the sea at Summerland near Santa Barbara and brought them up dripping with "black gold." Embedded in our shallow-water plateaus was oil.

California lost no time in making use of the discovery. Before the Summerland field was exhausted in 1937, three million barrels of oil had been drained from it. New marine fields were opening up, and royalties paid on their leases were pouring five million dollars a year into the California state treasury. Texas and Louisiana joined the profitable business of sea drilling. Two other states which would like to join it—Alabama and Mississippi—granted permits for exploration of offshore lands.

## State Ownership

The coastal states had fallen heir to new wealth. No one contested their right to it. The United States Supreme Court had always maintained that the navigable waters and the soils under them which bordered a state should be controlled by that state. Most coastal state boundaries extended three miles beyond shore, the distance generally recognized by international law as the property of a nation. A few exceeded three miles. The boundaries of Louisiana and Texas were fixed at nine miles from the coast,



OUR OFFSHORE WEALTH includes magnesium, which is extracted from sea water in plants like that shown above

while Mississippi owned state islands eighteen miles offshore.

Over a decade ago California decided her oil reserves were disappearing too fast. In the interests of conservation, she stopped granting prospecting permits and leases for the tidelands and passed legislation to limit exploitation. Oil operators who were refused California permits decided to apply to the federal government for permits. Requests were directed to the Secretary of the Interior, who promptly refused them on the grounds that the tidelands were subject to state rather than to federal control.

All of a sudden the federal government reversed its position. In 1937 an extensive offshore field was discovered in the Wilmington-Long Beach area of California. The federal government, thinking in terms of national defense, decided to claim this field as a naval oil reserve. Howls of protest came from the coastal states.

Had the federal government any right to stake this claim? It said it did, pointing to Supreme Court rulings that rights of commerce and navigable waters had been granted to states as a group, not individually, in the Declaration of Independence. It argued that Supreme Court rulings used to support individual state control applied to inland waters, rather than to the tidelands and the continental shelf.

The Secretary of the Interior hoped that the Supreme Court would settle the question and determine who owned the tidelands. A test case was initiated, but it is still unsettled.

At the same time, the Senate and House were asked to support a claim to the lands in behalf of the federal government. The Senate immediately responded with a resolution directing the Attorney General to uphold United States ownership to the area and remove all persons trespassing upon it. However, the bill died in the House, and no further action was taken.

Gradually it became apparent that Congressional sympathy for state control of the tidelands was mounting. Last week the House and Senate agreed to surrender federal control within offshore state boundaries. The rest of the continental shelf—beyond the strip next to the land—will remain under federal control.

Although three miles is recognized as the extent of a nation's legitimate control over the sea, this measurement dates back to the days when a cannon could fire only three miles, and it is now outmoded. By Presidential proclamation of September 28, 1945, we claimed as ours all the mineral resources of the continental shelf touching our shores.

As this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER goes to press, the bill is in the hands of President Truman. If state claims to lands under the marginal sea are confirmed by his signature or by a Supreme Court decision, it is possible that state boundary contests may raise new legal problems.

In some places the continental shelf is 200 miles wide. Our guesses about the minerals it contains have improved since Reverend Blake's day. Oceanographers, scientists of the sea, are constantly exploring the shelf. They send down huge hollow tubes coated with tallow for "cores" of material they can analyze. Another kind of tube has claws on the bottom. When these claws have grasped silt and rocks, the tube closes so that none of the sample will be washed away while the tube is dragged to the surface. Sound waves map the submerged landscape for the scientists. It is mainly through sound waves that petroleum pockets have been located.

The scientists' studies show that the continental shelf is like the continent and contains many of the same minerals. Gravels, sands, and muds coat its surface, as they coat the surface of the land. Even the distribution stays about the same—tropical clays are alike above or below water; temperate zone marine and dry clays are similar.

## Shelf Extended

The continental shelf, which is never more than 100 fathoms, or 600 feet, under water, is constantly being extended and built up. Waves which strike the shore grind off tons of sand and rock. These are carried by the undertow out to sea and dropped on this projection of land. Water is a great leveler, ceaselessly sweeping the shelf. The minerals embedded there have been formed the way that those in land rock have been formed. Many originated in volcanic eruptions. Some were wind-borne. A few have been locked in icebergs; when the icebergs began to melt in warmer waters, their debris of mineral wealth slipped into the sea.

Some of the minerals could not be profitably extracted from the sea. Magnesium, iron, and gold exist in sufficiently large quantities, however, to make their mining worthwhile. Manganese, bauxite (aluminum ore), radium, and uranium are found in the subsea. New instruments will undoubtedly enable oceanographers to detect other precious minerals. Through

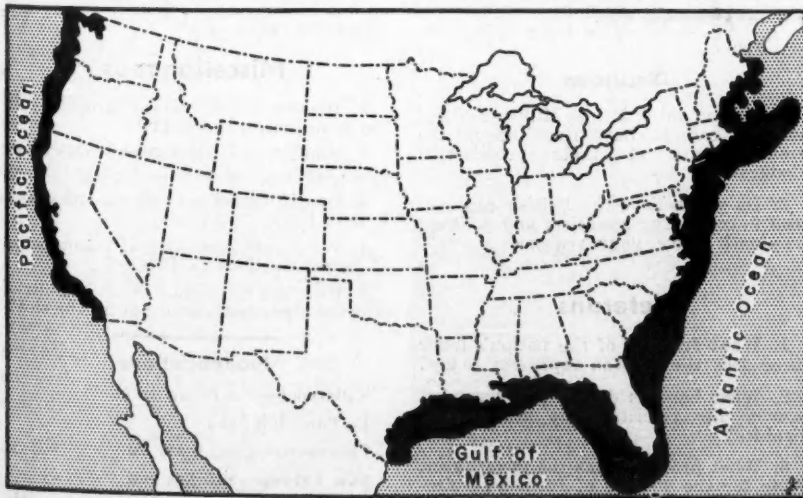


OIL is being taken from undersea deposits along the California coast

improved methods of extraction, the sea, which is two and a half times as big as the land, may someday become almost as productive for man as the land.

We are rapidly depleting our land mineral resources. During the war it was necessary to use a great deal of our raw materials in the manufacture of war machines and equipment. Scientists have already told us that some of our land resources may not last much longer. We have known that we must either find substitutes for them or new sources of supply.

Who should own this potential treasure-house on "earth's lowest bed"? Is this wealth better controlled by states or the federal government? The question of underwater riches may have more meaning for the future than we can now imagine.



OILS AND MINERALS are located in the black areas shown along our coasts in the map above



# New Price Law Stresses Removal of Controls

*A Decontrol Board Will Supervise OPA's Activities, and Set Pricing Policies*

**P**PRICE control will be with us for another year, but not in its old form. From now until June 30, 1947, there will be less concern about holding the line and more about the gradual, orderly removal of controls. It is hoped that the next 12 months will see reconversion completed, production meeting consumer needs, and all price ceilings off.

The new price control law restores price and rent controls, but it severely limits the power of the Office of Price Administration. The OPA must hand over all authority on farm products to the Secretary of Agriculture. Furthermore, it must submit its price decisions to a special decontrol board for review. The board, which will also review the Department of Agriculture's price activities, may change pricing orders or remove controls on specific products if it sees fit.

According to the new law, some farm products—including meats, dairy products, and grain—will be entirely free from controls until August 21. Controls will then automatically go back on these products, unless the decontrol board rules that the ceilings are not necessary. A few other goods—poultry, eggs, petroleum, and tobacco—will also remain without controls until August 21. Ceilings will then be placed on these goods only if the board finds that their prices have risen too rapidly.

Rents and the prices of most manufactured goods may be put back to their June 30th levels. Manufacturers and distributors can, however, ask the OPA for increases in prices, just as they could under the former price control law.

But now instead of being able to use its judgment, OPA must follow a new formula in deciding whether or not



PAUL PORTER, OPA Administrator, told this news conference that the new OPA will do its best to prevent soaring prices

of some products—to be continued until April 1 of next year. Some producers, dairymen in particular, have said that the removal of these governmental payments early last month forced them to raise their prices.

The new law is clearly a compromise measure. As such it does not completely satisfy anyone. President Truman, when he signed the measure, emphasized that he did so "with reluctance." The President has favored continuing the stricter wartime controls throughout the reconversion period. The majority in Congress, on the other hand, has sought to remove controls.

This difference between the President and Congress brought all controls to an end on July 1, after Mr. Truman had vetoed the first measure passed by Congress to extend price control.

The President is still doubtful that the second measure can be made to operate successfully, but in signing it, he said that it "offers a sufficient prospect of success to warrant" giving it our wholehearted support.

Few Congressmen find the measure entirely to their liking but they, too, think it worth a try. Senator Taft (Republican, Ohio), who wants the controls lifted as rapidly as possible, voted for the compromise measure, because, he said, "I have always felt we should have some controls." A Senator who wanted stricter controls also voted for the bill, because, as he said, "At least it provides enough machinery to prevent runaway inflation." The bill meets both views when it provides for relaxing controls as production increases, and for tightening them if prices appear to be getting out of hand.

The key to the new method of price control is in the three-man decontrol board. This board was created to prevent OPA from continuing controls longer than is necessary. One of the chief criticisms of the OPA, as it has operated since the war, is that it has been reluctant to drop unnecessary controls. Some critics say that, even when high officials have agreed that controls should be removed, OPA has still not acted.

It was to meet this criticism that

the three-man decontrol board was established. As noted above, the board can set aside OPA's decisions. It can change the ceilings, or it can remove them altogether. (It cannot, however, change the regulations concerning rents.)

The men who make up the board are: Roy L. Thompson, an economics professor and president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans; George H. Mead, an industrialist of Dayton, Ohio; and Daniel W. Bell, a former official of the Treasury Department and now a banker in Washington, D. C. Much of the responsibility for seeing

that the new law works smoothly rests with these men.

Even though Congress and the public are now committed to the new control law, the path ahead for prices will not be smooth. Paul Porter, who will continue as OPA's Administrator, has pledged his organization to do all that it can to protect the consumer. He admits, however, that it will be difficult to roll back the prices of many items. Dealers who have bought goods at the higher prices of the price-control "holiday" will not want to take a loss on these goods by having to reduce their prices. Cases of this kind will have to be adjusted.

Some observers fear, too, that uncertainty about prices, while OPA considers the requests for price increases, may hold up production. Any delay in production, of course, will add to the pressure to increase prices. Other observers fear that the black market will thrive again and they cite meat as an example. As soon as price control lapsed, meat began moving through the regular trade channels. Earlier, most of it had been sold only on the black market. If controls are restored and the price of meat is set too low, these observers fear that meat will return to the black market.

These, however, are not the fears of President Truman. He is most concerned with keeping the cost of living down during the reconversion period. While he pledged his wholehearted support to the new measure, when he signed it, he warned Congress that he would call for further legislation if the new law does not work.

## Weekly Study Guide

### Britain

1. How much British industry is now government-owned?
2. What has the Labor government done to improve education in Britain?
3. Describe the most important social security measures which have been adopted in Britain since the Labor government came into office.
4. Why is Britain's food problem particularly difficult?
5. What is Britain's problem in Palestine?
6. What has the Labor government accomplished toward smoothing Britain's way through the reconversion period?
7. What is Britain's present position in Egypt?

### Discussion

1. Do you think Prime Minister Attlee and his cabinet have lived up to the greater part of their pre-election pledges?
2. Do you believe the British can succeed in combining socialism and political freedom? Give your reasons.

### Veterans

1. What fraction of the nation's labor force does the veteran represent today?
2. What benefits does the government provide for veterans who are sick or disabled?
3. What provision has the government made for the widows of former servicemen?
4. For what benefits and services is the unemployed veteran eligible?

5. On what grounds has the government's employment program for veterans been criticized?

6. Why is the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program an inadequate answer to the housing problem for many veterans?

7. What danger has been seen in the government's program for on-the-job training of veterans?

### Discussion Questions

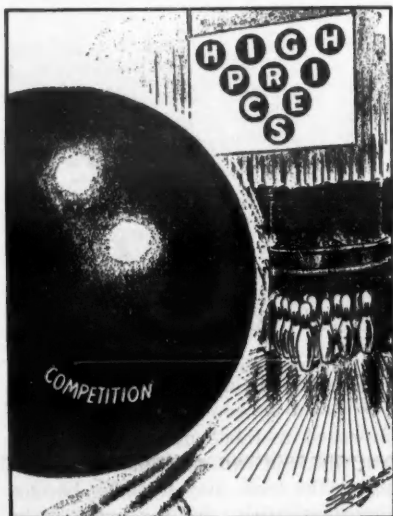
1. Do you think the government is doing enough for the veteran? Too much? Too little? Give your reasons.
2. What long-term results do you expect from the government's program of aid to veterans? Will it make the American people, by and large, dependent on the government? Will it strengthen American democracy?

### Miscellaneous

1. What are the general provisions of the new price control law?
2. What rules should you follow to avoid contracting polio?
3. Briefly describe Clement Attlee and Ernest Bevin.
4. What is the meaning of the outcome of recent elections in Turkey?
5. How has the recent revolt in Bolivia affected other nations in South America?

### Pronunciations

Villarreal—vee lyahr' ro el'  
La Paz—lah pahs'  
Chamorro—chah maw' ro  
Sun Yat-sen—sun yat sen'  
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk—mus' tah-fah kuh mahl' ah tah turk'  
Ismet Inonu—is met' ee' no noo



Start the ball rolling

the increases should be granted. This formula requires that new prices be based on the average 1940 price for each product, plus increases in costs of production. The aim of this section of the law is to assure manufacturers and storekeepers a "reasonable profit," while holding prices as nearly as possible to their 1940 levels. The recent wage increases granted to many workers will be a large factor for consideration when increases in prices are requested.

The new price legislation also provides for subsidies—payments made by the government to hold down prices